

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

JUNE 8, 2005.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POMBO, from the Committee on Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 1428]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1428) to authorize appropriations for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 10(a)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(1)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2001 through 2005” and inserting “fiscal years 2006 through 2010”.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENT LIMITED TO GRANTS MADE WITH FEDERAL FUNDS.

Section 4(i) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(i)) is amended by striking “grant of funds” and inserting “grant of Federal funds in an amount greater than \$10,000”.

SEC. 4. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO USE FEDERAL FUNDS TO MATCH CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO RECIPIENTS OF NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION GRANTS.

Section 10(a)(3) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(3)) is amended by inserting “, or to a recipient of a grant provided by the Foundation,” after “made to the Foundation”.

SEC. 5. REPEAL.

Effective September 30, 2015, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) is hereby repealed.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 1428 is to authorize appropriations for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

On March 26, 1984, President Ronald Reagan signed H.R. 2809 into law, thus establishing the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Public Law 98–244). The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act states that: “The Foundation is a charitable and nonprofit corporation and is not an agency or establishment of the United States. The purposes of the Foundation are: to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and to undertake and conduct such other activities as will further the conservation and management of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States, and its territories and possessions, for present and future generations of Americans.”

The Act stipulated that the Foundation would be governed by a Board of Directors consisting of nine U.S. citizens appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; the members of the Board would serve for a maximum of twelve years without pay but would be eligible for travel and subsistence expenses. The Foundation would be audited on a yearly basis. Furthermore, the Foundation was required to match, on a one-for-one basis, any money it received from the U.S. Congress for the purpose of grant awards. The Foundation was authorized initially to receive up to \$1 million a year for a ten-year period.

In 1988, the Congress increased the authorization level for the Foundation to \$5 million a year and also repealed the one-for-one matching fund requirement (Public Law 100–240). In 1990, Congress extended and increased the Foundation’s authorization ceilings in the following manner: \$15 million in Fiscal Year 1991, \$20 million in Fiscal Year 1992 and \$25 million in Fiscal Year 1993. In addition, the legislation (Public Law 101–593) prohibited the Foundation from using any federal funds for its administrative expenses including salaries, travel, transportation and other overhead expenses. In 1994, the National Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act was enacted. This law (Public Law 103–232) contained several provisions including: expansion of the Foundation’s Board of Directors from nine to 15 members; explicit new authority for the Foundation to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on marine conservation projects; and authorizations of \$25 million annually for five fiscal years until September 30, 1998.

In 2000, the Congress enacted the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments. This legislation again increased the size of the Board of Directors to 25 members; reinstated the matching requirement; established a 30-day Congressional notice requirement for any proposed conservation grant; prohibited the use of federal funds by those groups or individuals who obtain grant money from the Foundation from engaging in litigation and lobbying; and extended authorizations of appropriations until September 30, 2003. However, Congress inadvertently re-

duced the Foundation's authorization for the Department of the Interior from \$25 to \$20 million. This oversight was corrected in Section 6 of Public Law 107-141, the Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2002. This measure restored the authorization to \$25 million per year and extended the authorization period until September 30, 2005.

Most recently, Congress approved in 2003 the National Park System Laws Technical Amendments Act which partially affected the Foundation. Incorporated within Section 9 of Public Law 108-352 is language stipulating that employees of foundations established by Acts of Congress, which includes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the National Forest Foundation and the National Park Foundation, are eligible for General Services Administration contract airfares.

Since its establishment in 1984, the Foundation has funded more than 6,420 conservation projects throughout the United States and in other counties. By using a partnership and challenge grant approach, \$305 million in federal funds have leveraged conservation projects worth more than \$918.8 million. This match ratio of \$3 non-federal dollars for each federal dollar appropriated to the Foundation is outstanding. Moreover, the Foundation has built partnerships with 388 federal partners, 514 state and local agencies, 186 colleges and universities, and 1,815 different conservation groups, including the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, Ducks Unlimited, the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Audubon Society, the Malpai Borderlands Group, Nez Perce Tribe, Palau Conservation Society, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

The fundamental goals of the funded conservation projects has been: to engage the broadest possible base of partners for collaborative conservation; increase resources for conservation; support innovative and sustainable conservation solutions; respect private property rights and enhance personal and community livelihoods; recover and sustain viable and healthy ecosystems; maintain scientific rigor and integrity; and maximize efficiency, customer service and financial accountability.

In the past few years, the Foundation has allocated money for a number of important conservation projects including the California Saltwater Wetlands Habitat Restoration, the Chesapeake Bay Wildlife Habitat Stewardship, Conserving Coral Reef Ecosystems, Early Warning System for Invasive Species, New Jersey Pinelands Protections, California Rangeland Trust, Oyster Restoration in Maryland's Coastal Bays and the Conservation of Endangered Sea Turtles and their Habitat. In addition, the Foundation has successfully collaborated with a number of non-governmental entities such as Exxon Mobile Foundation, the Alcoa Foundation, Anheuser-Busch, CALFED Bay Delta Program, ESPN, the Southern Company, Bass Pro Shops, Conoco Phillips, Disney, and the United States Golf Association to support projects.

One of the most exciting conservation projects has been the partnership between the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Exxon Mobile Foundation in the establishment of the Save the Tiger Fund (STF) in 1995. The STF is designed to assist in the conservation of highly endangered tigers in the wild, which are estimated to be about 5,000 animals. Since 1995, the Save the Tiger

Fund has financed 270 projects in excess of \$13 million for the advancement of conservation science, as well as improve the welfare of the local people who inhabit wild tiger range land. This Fund, together with the monies appropriated by Congress to the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, is critical to the survival of this species.

This legislation makes several improvements to the underlying statute including: modification of the notice to Members of Congress requirement to those projects that receive more than \$10,000 in federal funds and clarification of the term “recipient” to ensure that the proper grant authority is responsible for satisfying the one-to-one matching requirement. During the hearing on this legislation, the Chairman of the Foundation’s Board of Directors indicated that the Board would continue to notify Congress on all of its grants. In fact, only those projects that have gone through the Congressional notification process and approved by the 25-member Board of Directors are eligible for any grant money. The bill also extends the current authorization levels until September 30, 2010.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 1428 was introduced on March 17, 2005, by Congressmen Richard W. Pombo (R-CA). The bill was referred to the Committee on Resources and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans. On April 26, 2005, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill. On May 18, 2005, the Full Resources Committee met to consider the bill. The Subcommittee was discharged from further consideration of the bill by unanimous consent. Chairman Richard Pombo offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute that stipulated that the underlying statute creating the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation would be repealed on September 30, 2015, if the Congress fails to reauthorize additional money for that organization prior to that date. The amendment was adopted by unanimous consent. The bill, as amended, was then ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Resources’ oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. Cost of Legislation. Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. However, clause 3(d)(3)(B) of that rule provides that this requirement does not apply when the Committee has included in its report a timely submitted cost estimate of the bill pre-

pared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2. Congressional Budget Act. As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. General Performance Goals and Objectives. As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill is to authorize appropriations for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

4. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate. Under clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for this bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

H.R. 1428—National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2005

Summary: H.R. 1428 would extend the authorization of appropriations for federal support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 1428 would cost \$30 million in 2006 and \$150 million over the next five years, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues. H.R. 1428 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 1428 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

H.R. 1428 would authorize, through 2010, appropriations totaling \$30 million a year for federal support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (\$7 million was appropriated for that purpose in fiscal year 2005). The foundation is a nonprofit corporation established by federal law to provide grants for activities related to conserving and managing fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources. Assuming appropriation of the specified amounts, CBO estimates that payments to the foundation under H.R. 1428 would cost \$30 million a year over the 2006–2010 period.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation:						
Budget Authority ¹	7	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	7	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level	0	30	30	30	30	30
Estimated Outlays	0	30	30	30	30	30
Spending Under H.R. 1428 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation:						
Authorization Level ¹	7	30	30	30	30	30

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Estimated Outlays	7	30	30	30	30	30

¹ The 2005 level is the amount appropriated for federal support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for that year.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 1428 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Megan Carroll. Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Marjorie Miller. Impact on the Private Sector: Jean Talarico.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104–4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT

* * * * *

SEC. 4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(i) NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Foundation shall not make a [grant of funds] *grant of Federal funds in an amount greater than \$10,000* unless, by not later than 30 days before the grant is made, the Foundation provides notice of the grant to the Member of Congress for the congressional district in which the project to be funded with the grant will be carried out.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act for each of [fiscal years 2001 through 2005] *fiscal years 2006 through 2010*—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(3) USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—Subject to paragraph (4), amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation for use for matching, on a 1-to-1 basis, con-

tributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation, *or to a recipient of a grant provided by the Foundation*, by private persons and State and local government agencies.

* * * * *

[Effective September 30, 2015, section 5 of H.R. 1428 provides that the Act entitled National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act is repealed.]

[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[[This Act may be cited as the “National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act”.

[SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Foundation”). The Foundation is a charitable and nonprofit corporation and is not an agency or establishment of the United States.

[(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Foundation are—

[(1) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources;

[(2) to undertake and conduct such other activities as will further the conservation and management of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States, and its territories and possessions, for present and future generations of Americans; and

[(3) to participate with, and otherwise assist, foreign governments, entities, and individuals in undertaking and conducting activities that will further the conservation and management of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources of other countries.

[SEC. 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOUNDATION.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall have a governing Board of Directors (referred to in this Act as the ‘Board’), which shall consist of 25 Directors appointed in accordance with subsection (b), each of whom shall be a United States citizen.

[(2) REPRESENTATION OF DIVERSE POINTS OF VIEW.—To the maximum extent practicable, the membership of the Board shall represent diverse points of view relating to conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources.

[(3) NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Appointment as a Director of the Foundation shall not constitute employment by, or the holding of an office of, the United States for the purpose of any Federal law.

[(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

[(1) AGENCY HEADS.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall be Directors of the Foundation.

[(2) APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce and considering the recommendations submitted by the Board, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint 23 Directors who meet the criteria established by subsection (a), of whom—

[(i) at least six shall be educated or experienced in fish, wildlife, or other natural resource conservation;

[(ii) at least four shall be educated or experienced in the principles of fish, wildlife, or other natural resource management; and

[(iii) at least four shall be educated or experienced in ocean and coastal resource conservation.

[(B) TRANSITION PROVISION.—

[(i) CONTINUATION OF TERMS.—The 15 Directors serving on the Board as of the date of the enactment of this paragraph shall continue to serve until the expiration of their terms.

[(ii) NEW DIRECTORS.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint eight new Directors.

[(3) TERMS.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), each Director (other than a Director described in paragraph (1)) shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

[(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS TO NEW MEMBER POSITIONS.—Of the Directors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), the Secretary shall appoint, in fiscal year 2001, three Directors for a term of 6 years.

[(C) SUBSEQUENT APPOINTMENTS TO NEW MEMBER POSITIONS.—Of the Directors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), the Secretary shall appoint, in fiscal year 2002—

[(i) two Directors for a term of 2 years; and

[(ii) three Directors for a term of 4 years.

[(4) VACANCIES.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall fill a vacancy on the Board.

[(B) TERM OF APPOINTMENTS TO FILL UNEXPIRED TERMS.—An individual appointed to fill a vacancy that occurs before the expiration of the term of a Director shall be appointed for the remainder of the term.

[(5) REAPPOINTMENT.—An individual (other than an individual described in paragraph (1)) shall not serve more than 2 consecutive terms as a Director, excluding any term of less than 6 years.

[(6) REQUEST FOR REMOVAL.—The executive committee of the Board may submit to the Secretary of the Interior a letter describing the nonperformance of a Director and requesting the removal of the Director from the Board.

[(7) CONSULTATION BEFORE REMOVAL.—Before removing any Director from the Board, the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Secretary of Commerce.

[(c) CHAIRMAN.—The Chairman shall be elected by the Board from its members for a 2-year term.

[(d) QUORUM.—A majority of the current membership of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

[(e) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairman at least once a year. If a Director misses 3 consecutive regularly scheduled meetings, that individual may be removed from the Board and that vacancy filled in accordance with subsection (b).

[(f) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—Members of the Board shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for the actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Foundation.

[(g) GENERAL POWERS.—

[(1) The Board may complete the organization of the Foundation by—

[(A) appointing officers and employees;

[(B) adopting a constitution and bylaws consistent with the purposes of the Foundation and the provisions of this Act; and

[(C) undertaking of other such acts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

[(2) The following limitations apply with respect to the appointment of officers and employees of the Foundation:

[(A) Officers and employees may not be appointed until the Foundation has sufficient funds to pay them for their service. Officers and employees of the Foundation shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

[(B) The first officer or employee appointed by the Board shall be the Secretary of the Board who—

[(i) shall serve, at the direction of the Board, as its chief operating officer; and

[(ii) shall be knowledgeable and experienced in matters relating to fish and wildlife conservation.

[SEC. 4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.]

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation—

[(1) shall have perpetual succession;

[(2) may conduct business throughout the several States, territories, and possessions of the United States and abroad;

[(3) shall have its principal offices in the District of Columbia or in a county in the State of Maryland or Virginia that borders on the District of Columbia; and

[(4) shall at all times maintain a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the Foundation.

The serving of notice to, or service of process upon, the agent required under paragraph (4), or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed as service upon or notice to the Foundation.

[(b) SEAL.—The Foundation shall have an official seal selected by the Board which shall be judicially noticed.

[(c) POWERS.—To carry out its purposes under section 2, the Foundation shall have, in addition to the powers otherwise given it under this Act, the usual powers of a corporation acting as a trustee in the District of Columbia, including the power—

[(1) to accept, receive, solicit, hold, administer, and use any gift, devise, or bequest, either absolutely or in trust, of real or personal property or any income therefrom or other interest therein;

[(2) to acquire by purchase or exchange any real or personal property or interest therein, subject to subsection (e);

[(3) to invest any funds provided to the Foundation by the Federal Government in obligations of the United States or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States;

[(4) to deposit any funds provided to the Foundation by the Federal Government into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States;

[(5) to make use of any interest or investment income that accrues as a consequence of actions taken under paragraph (3) or (4) to carry out the purposes of the Foundation;

[(6) to use Federal funds to make payments under cooperative agreements entered into with willing private landowners to provide substantial long-term benefits for the restoration or enhancement of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources on private land;

[(7) unless otherwise required by the instrument of transfer, to sell, donate, lease, invest, reinvest, retain or otherwise dispose of any property or income therefrom;

[(8) to borrow money and issue bonds, debentures, or other debt instruments;

[(9) to sue and be sued, and complain and defend itself in any court of competent jurisdiction, except that the Directors of the Foundation shall not be personally liable, except for gross negligence;

[(10) to enter into contracts or other arrangements with public agencies and private organizations and persons and to make such payments as may be necessary to carry out its functions; and

[(11) to do any and all acts necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Foundation.

For purposes of this Act, an interest in real property shall be treated as including, among other things, easements or other rights for preservation, conservation, protection, or enhancement by and for the public of natural, scenic, historic, scientific, educational, inspirational, or recreational resources. A gift, devise, or bequest may be accepted by the Foundation even though it is encumbered, restricted, or subject to beneficial interests of private persons if any current or future interest therein is for the benefit of the Foundation.

[(d) CERTAIN LANDS, WATERS, AND INTERESTS NOT SUBJECT TO CONDEMNATION.—No lands or waters, or interests therein, that are owned by the Foundation and are determined by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, as the case may be, to be valuable for purposes of fish and wildlife conservation or management shall be sub-

ject to condemnation by any State or political subdivision, or any agent or instrumentality thereof.

[(e) ACQUISITION, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF REAL PROPERTY.—(1) The Foundation may only use Federal funds for the acquisition of interests in real property if—

[(A) the interest is a long-term property interest; and

[(B) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the program under which the funds were provided of the proposed acquisition, and the agency does not object in writing to the proposed acquisition within 60 calendar days after the date of the notification.

[(2) The Foundation shall convey to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion within the National Wildlife Refuge System any real property acquired by the Foundation in whole or in part with Federal funds if the Director, within 1 year after the date on which the property was acquired by the Foundation, requests the conveyance in writing.

[(3)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Foundation may—

[(i) convey to another person any real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds and not conveyed under paragraph (2); and

[(ii) grant or otherwise provide Federal funds to another person for purposes of assisting that person to acquire real property in whole or in part with such funds.

[(B) The Foundation may only make a conveyance or provide Federal funds under subparagraph (A) if—

[(i) the conveyance or provision is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that the real property will be administered for the long-term conservation and management of fish and wildlife and in a manner that will provide for appropriate public access and use; and

[(ii) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided of the proposed conveyance or provision of Federal funds, and the agency does not object in writing to the proposed conveyance or provision of Federal funds within 60 calendar days after the date of the notification.

[(4) All real property acquired by the Foundation in whole or in part with Federal funds and held by it shall be administered for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife and in a manner that will provide for appropriate public access and use.

[(5) RECONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.—The Foundation shall convey at not less than fair market value any real property acquired by the Foundation in whole or in part with Federal funds if the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided, and the agency does not disagree within 60 calendar days after the date of the notification, that—

[(A) the property is no longer valuable for the purpose of conservation or management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources; and

[(B) the purposes of the Foundation would be better served by use of the proceeds of the conveyance for other authorized activities of the Foundation.

[(f)(1) In carrying out the purposes under section 2(b), the Foundation may establish a national whale conservation endowment fund, to be used by the Foundation to support research, management activities, or educational programs that contribute to the protection, conservation, or recovery of whale populations in waters of the United States.

[(2)(A) In a manner consistent with subsection (c)(1), the Foundation may—

[(i) accept, receive, solicit, hold, administer, and use any gift, devise, or bequest made to the Foundation for the express purpose of supporting whale conservation; and

[(ii) deposit in the endowment fund under paragraph (1) any funds made available to the Foundation under this subparagraph, including any income or interest earned from a gift, devise, or bequest received by the Foundation under this subparagraph.

[(B) To raise funds to be deposited in the endowment fund under paragraph (1), the Foundation may enter into appropriate arrangements to provide for the design, copyright, production, marketing, or licensing, of logos, seals, decals, stamps, or any other item that the Foundation determines to be appropriate.

[(C)(i) The Secretary of Commerce may transfer to the Foundation for deposit in the endowment fund under paragraph (1) any amount (or portion thereof) received by the Secretary under section 105(a)(1) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1375(a)(1)) as a civil penalty assessed by the Secretary under that section.

[(ii) The Directors of the Board shall ensure that any amounts transferred to the Foundation under clause (i) for the endowment fund under paragraph (1) are deposited in that fund in accordance with this subparagraph.

[(3) It is the intent of Congress that in making expenditures from the endowment fund under paragraph (1) to carry out activities specified in that paragraph, the Foundation should give priority to funding projects that address the conservation of populations of whales that the Foundation determines—

[(A) are the most endangered (including the northern right whale (*Eubaleana glacialis*)); or

[(B) most warrant, and are most likely to benefit from, research management, or educational activities that may be funded with amounts made available from the fund.

[(g) In carrying out any action on the part of the Foundation under subsection (f), the Directors of the Board shall consult with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Marine Mammal Commission.

[(h) EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING SERVICES OR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.—The Foundation shall not make any expenditure of Federal funds in connection with any one transaction for printing services or capital equipment that is greater than \$10,000 unless the expenditure is approved by the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided.

[(i) NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Foundation shall not make a grant of funds unless, by not later than 30 days before the grant is made, the Foundation provides notice of the grant to

the Member of Congress for the congressional district in which the project to be funded with the grant will be carried out.

[SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND SUPPORT.]

[(a) PROVISION OF SERVICES.—The Secretary may provide personnel, facilities, and other administrative services to the Foundation, including reimbursement of expenses under section 3, not to exceed the current Federal Government per diem rates, for a period of up to five years from the date of enactment of this Act.

[(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Foundation may reimburse the Secretary for any administrative service provided under subsection (a). The Secretary shall deposit any reimbursement received under this subsection into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations then current and chargeable for the cost of providing such services.

[SEC. 6. VOLUNTEER STATUS.]

[The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce may accept, without regard to the civil service classification laws, rules, or regulations, the services of the Foundation, the Board, and the officers and employees of the Board, without compensation from the Department of the Interior or the Department of Commerce, as volunteers in the performance of the functions authorized herein, in the manner provided for under section 7(c) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f(c)).

[SEC. 7. AUDITS, REPORT REQUIREMENTS, AND PETITION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR EQUITABLE RELIEF.]

[(a) AUDITS.—For purposes of the Act entitled “An Act for audit accounts of private corporations established under Federal law” approved August 30, 1964 (Public Law 88–504, 36 U.S.C. 1101–1103), the Foundation shall be treated as a private corporation established under Federal law.

[(b) REPORT.—The Foundation shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year, transmit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report of its proceedings and activities during such year, including a full and complete statement of its receipts, expenditures, and investments; and a description of all acquisition and disposal of real property that is subject to section 4(e). The report shall include a detailed statement of the recipient, amount, and purpose of each grant made by the Foundation in the fiscal year.

[(c) RELIEF WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOUNDATION ACTS OR FAILURE TO ACT.—If the Foundation—

[(1) engages in, or threatens to engage in, any act, practice, or policy that is inconsistent with its purposes set forth in section 2(b); or

[(2) refuses, fails, or neglects to discharge its obligations under this Act, or threatens to do

the Attorney General of the United States may petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for such equitable relief as may be necessary or appropriate.

[SEC. 8. UNITED STATES RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.]

[The United States shall not be liable for any debts, defaults, acts, or omissions of the Foundation nor shall the full faith and credit of the United States extend to any obligation of the Foundation.

[SEC. 9. AMENDMENT AND REPEAL.

【The Congress expressly reserves the right to repeal or amend this Act at any time.

[SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**[(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—**

【(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2005—

【(A) \$25,000,000 to the Department of the Interior; and

【(B) \$5,000,000 to the Department of Commerce.

【(2) REQUIREMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT.—The amount made available for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation in an advance payment of the entire amount on October 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the fiscal year.

【(3) USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—Subject to paragraph (4), amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation for use for matching, on a 1-to-1 basis, contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation by private persons and State and local government agencies.

【(4) PROHIBITION ON USE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—No Federal funds made available under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Foundation for administrative expenses of the Foundation, including for salaries, travel and transportation expenses, and other overhead expenses.

[(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—

【(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), the Foundation may accept Federal funds from a Federal agency under any other Federal law for use by the Foundation to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

【(2) USE OF FUNDS ACCEPTED FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Federal funds provided to the Foundation under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Foundation for matching, in whole or in part, contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation by private persons and State and local government agencies.

【(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS FOR LITIGATION AND LOBBYING EXPENSES.—Amounts provided as a grant by the Foundation shall not be used for—

【(1) any expense related to litigation; or

【(2) any activity the purpose of which is to influence legislation pending before Congress.

[SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.

【Nothing in this Act authorizes the Foundation to perform any function the authority for which is provided to the National Park Foundation by Public Law 90–209 (16 U.S.C. 19e et seq.).】